

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

insights and being un- to attribute to Hitler "the purpose of a total transformation of society in merit in detail, this is a pointless book.

MACMILLAN

SPACEMEN

The point has been made before, of course. But it's an important one and can't be made too often. Here Mr. Balchin makes it with the deftness and sparkling narrative skill we have come to expect from him.

PIGMENT

...secret service, and militant religious order. He is given the identity of Lazarus, and forced to write the autobiography, which forms the

The point has been made before, of course. But it's an important one and can't be made too often. Here Mr. Balchin makes it, with the deftness and sparkling narrative skill we have come to expect from him.

YVONNE MITCHELL: *The Family*. 232pp. Heloemann. 25

... ..

232pp. Heloemann. 25s.

POT LUCK

ADAM DIMENT: *The Dolly Dolly Spy*. 191pp. Michael Joseph. 21s.

The new O.K. spy takes hash with his girl, as knowledgeable about it as any vinophile with his lipplie, but is still full of high moral resolve. And the new enemy in this gripping first novel is not the Chinese, Mr. Diment shows some uncertainty about where to start the story, and allows our hero to stop being frightened of his late employers before he could learn it was safe to do so.

NOBEL PRIZE

1967

Miguel Angel

ASTURIAS

The Cyclone 32s 6d

The Mulatta and Mister Fly 42s

Other Asturias books in preparation

The 4th Nobel Prize
winner published by
**PETER
OWEN**

THE MADMAN WITHIN

HENRI MICHAUX : *Les Grandes épreuves de l'esprit et les innombrables petites*, 207pp. Paris : Gullimard, 15fr.

A great deal of both public and scientific mystification about the personal and social effects of psychedelic drugs derives not from a lack of conventional qualified information but from the remarkable dearth of accurate phenomenological descriptions of the "inside" of the drug

experience. No writer has done so much to correct this deficiency as *William S. Burroughs*. His descriptions of cannabis and LSD experiences never falls into the error of universalizing beyond the personal but at the same time, without contrivance, points to the possibilities of others. He points to the experiential realities and the efforts of transcendence of both officially labelled madmen and the madman.

In this volume, more than in his previous works, M. Michaux attempts a more systematic presentation of his thought and its underlying categories. For instance, although this text is relegated to a sort of footnote status, he demonstrates his awareness of the family conditioning of "schizophrenic" experience. Certainly he has undertaken no rigorous study of this growing point in the psychiatric or "anti-psychiatric" literature on family and madness. But it is implicitly evident that he grasps its essence, namely, the totality of disintegrative experience.

Then again he writes more explicitly about the discipline of entry into chaos under the drug, and the cautious emergence from this chaos. There is some sort of ideal map of this sort of use in order to

Among recent publications in Brazil, Editorial's well-produced paperback series, *O Livro do Bolso*, includes Delibes's novel *La casa de la Cruz*, which first appeared in 1954, translated by the author and edited by Antonio Caseláo (1886-1930).

PLANS AND ELEVATIONS

JOHN MANSBRIDGE: *Graphic History of Architecture*. 192pp. Batsford. £2 10s.

Anyone proposing to work through 5,000 years of architecture in fewer than 200 pages must be ready for an intellectual forced march: Mr. Mansbridge's book is more strenuous and breathless than most because of the quantities of material displayed (about 2,000 drawings in all) and because of his chosen comparative method. As the blurb says, "that a single volume should cover the whole of Western Architecture... is remarkable enough". It would be a very remarkable volume indeed which could cover so much, but of course this one does not; and a first impression that too much has been attempted in a smallish space is not dispelled by a closer inspection of Mr. Mansbridge's crowding and sometimes confusing pages.

The crowding, however, is deliberate, for the idea is clearly to show as many things as possible in simultaneous relationship to one another: it may be necessary, therefore, to put up with some confusion to get the fullest measure of comparative analysis. The method in principle is not new; but this book is certainly not just the lazy picture-gazer's Banister Fletcher, though it is clear that Mr. Mansbridge has learnt heavily on this and other books. The student must be prepared to work pretty hard to get all or even most of what it has to teach. It is a relief to find a book, which, aimed at a broad class of readers, nevertheless does not pretend that its subject is easy, or seek to present it without tears. But some of the strain seems unnecessary, as information flashes by in telegraphic, isometric drawings take off into the air or sprout mysterious lines and ellipses, and large-scale details jostle against or overlap tiny facades.

But the reader will find that the longer he spends with Mr. Mansbridge's book, the more rewarding it is: he has attempted something which is interesting and perhaps important,

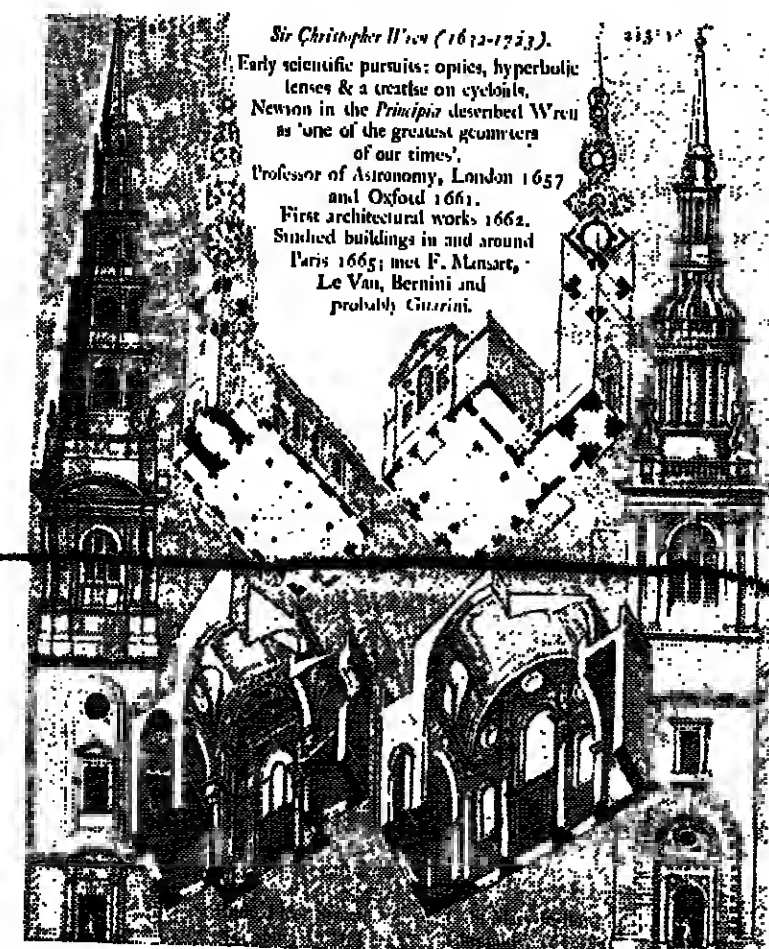
and he has largely succeeded. The principle behind the book is that architecture is essentially a visual art, and that its appreciation and analysis and the way to demonstrate its history and the principles of its growth and change must likewise be visual. So there is no text that one can call a text, but there are great quantities of drawings with hardly more than captions: buildings are shown in plan, in elevation, isometrically, in cut-outs, and sometimes in all of these at once. Side by side are sketches of related designs, constructional diagrams, and others, not always easy to interpret, illustrating the rules and mathematical principles on which a design has been based.

A representative page on Hawksmoor shows three of his churches in isometric and partly cut-out views, so that facade, plan and interior can all be seen at once; small sketches show how the tower of one has been built up, and another juxtaposes Hawksmoor's own reconstruction of the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus with the steeple of St. George's that he based on it; two more show the construction of an elliptical window-head. And so on. Other pages contrast, for example, characteristic Gothic cathedral plans and elevations in different countries, somewhat in the manner of Banister Fletcher, or show the developing use made in England of the Roman orders, with contemporary drawings of the orders themselves superimposed, or the changing patterns of the English medieval church in outline, plan and detail of sculpture.

The amount of information that Mr. Mansbridge has worked into his space is remarkable. The patient reader will rarely be muddled and if he perseveres, he will learn much. No words can reveal so persuasively as well-selected drawings the principles of the optical corrections to Greek

temples or of illusionist paintings on the vaults of Baroque churches, or the reinforcement of concrete. Mr. Mansbridge is at his strongest in the details of construction; here above all his claim to have produced a graphic history is justified by the skill with which his juxtaposed drawings tell their story. Sometimes, it is true, the message is expressed a shade too

be told will come away with an accurate picture of the information set down as follows: "1483 Martin Luther—1540 Protestants thence Protestantism against the Roman Church leads to the Reformation." This appears in the middle of a couple of pages which incredibly attempt to summarize 350 years of political, religious and cultural history in wood



cryptically, and the best-intentioned of readers will have difficulty in making out the precise point of a drawing or to which building a detail is supposed to relate.

The book must, however, be intended mainly to be used in teaching: Mr. Mansbridge cannot have meant his illustrations to stand for ever so naked and without oral explanations. The unprepared general reader is likely to be daunted. It is a problem indeed to determine for what kind or age of reader the book is meant: much of it is elementary; but some drawings would be beyond any but advanced students; yet on the page there is nothing to steer the reader between them. The few explanatory words that Mr. Mansbridge adds are worse than nothing. It would not be fair to say they convey no information; but they give what scanty fare they have to offer in a manner to suggest that one is taking in a lot when at best one gets a vague sense of uplift.

The enlargement of St. Denis, 1144, inaugurated a typical form of construction in which pointed arches, high vaults and flying buttresses were fused into an organic whole, and which reached a crescendo in the cathedrals built in the 12th and 13th centuries.

Phrases like "lyrical form of construction" and "fused into an organic whole" are deceptive because people may be misled into supposing that they mean something. And how does a form "reach a crescendo"?

Again, there are summaries which are muddling and quite inaccurate. Increase of trade and agricultural prosperity enriched the nobility, who built country houses which, in reaction to the Baroque, followed the classical rules of the Augustan Age, c. 1680-1730.

This manages to suggest that the enlightenment and building activity of the nobility was a new thing, though it is not. The whole architectural history of the 17th century is not a new thing, though it is not. The whole architectural history of the 17th century is not a new thing, though it is not.

On more general history Mr. Mansbridge is wilder and sketchier still: anyone ought to be able to see that it must be nonsense to suppose that "National unity (among the Greeks) was achieved by periclean leadership held every few years" and who that needs to

and diagram. The same thing happens to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, where the two pages are covered with little pictures of trains (some of which could not work), cars and aeroplanes, diagrams of atomic structure and "curved space", and weird collections of words: "Einstein Rutherford Bohr radar 1930 electronic computer". The reader apparently through a piece of clumsy embroidery, and even when we find that we probably ought to be reading downwards rather than across, the impression is not much more satisfying.

So the book would really be improved if all the words were dropped except for the bare few needed as connectives between the drawings. A more serious drawback is that many of the drawings themselves are hasty or inadequate. The constructional diagrams and details are good; but Mr. Mansbridge's technique is not by any means always suited to his perspective and isometric drawings. He apparently uses pen and wash, with perhaps occasionally soft pencil as well, and the result often tends to be very soft and vague. Where it ought to be precise, it is not; it is plain slapdash. The page devoted to Romanesque facades and arcades is full of sloppy and casual draughtsmanship; and no one who has not seen the south German Baroque would gain the slightest idea of those miraculously light and delicate buildings from Mr. Mansbridge's hastily finished sketches. Perhaps he is less sympathetic to them than to the English work which, a page or so later, comes out so clearly.

Worse yet, many of the sketches are very inaccurate. The general view of the Erechtheion is indefensibly wobbly; the reconstruction of the Boalbek temple inconceivable; and Mr. Mansbridge often gives up altogether when it comes to roofs: he would have been wiser to keep clear of things of which he had neither direct experience nor a good copy to work from.

In so comprehensive a work there should not have been so many as Mr. Mansbridge has allowed through. We read of the Rialto Bridge, the Guaranty Building in Buffalo, the Courbe du Vieux Louvre, of Halden and Winklemann (one of four

German who "generate Rome's Classical moods" (Vanbrugh, K. at Greenwich, which is almost certainly Hawksmoor's; Vanbrugh (four great houses) is ambiguous made on one page that most of the Baroque churches in south Germany and Austria were built by the 17th century; that wrought iron was made before 1760, the picture of a column in a Greek temple is a speed of light is decimated; the fact of Enston Neston imply that it is a legend when its architect was said that of Smirke's death is wrong by fifty years.

Finally, it must be said that the relative weighting is sometimes preposterous and very confusing. Three hundred years of Italian polka design from Michelozzo to Guarni is shoved into two pages under the heading "Renaissance-Baroque" (Mannerism is excluded, though Michelangelo and Giulio Romano are not), while Palladio there has two pages to himself. Though the twentieth century gets extensive if very patchy treatment (no mention of Aalto or Reidy, yet two pages each on Gaudí and Le Corbusier), the nineteenth century is given, except for France and America, a brief dismissal. Hotels represented by one cast-iron column, Viollet-le-Duc by one wrought-iron one, even this is better than the little sketch of the Glasgow School entrance which, together with the unhelpful phrase "An Egyptian" is all we see of Mackintosh. The Gothic Revival might at least have occurred. The drawing of the Berlin Schauspielhaus misses the grandeur and daring—indeed almost the whole point—of Schinkel's design, with no one looking at that of the Weimar School of Art could see any more for thinking Van de Velde an important architect. Among names also altogether are Ledoux, Cockerell, Thomson, Street, St. Butterfield, Olbricht, White, Mack and Burnet.

So there are a number of ways in which this well conceived book could be improved. If the mistakes could be cleared away, the verbiage could be formed or dropped, some of the drawings redone and the whole improved, the conception would be equalled by the execution. This may seem a formidable array of complaints, and it does largely detract from an otherwise fascinating work, which deserves all the praise it can get. It is a pity that it is produced since the war if it were not so often one of the most exasperating.

Each one is being instilled into Ghana now through the Centre for Civic Education, of whose trustees Dr. Busia is the chairman. Their importance is much greater in a country where the mass of the electorate are unsophisticated and where democratic ideals have been trampled underfoot by a dictator than in Britain, for example, where they are taken for granted. In a sense, therefore, Dr. Busia's present study is a text book, not the success which Ghana makes of study-

ing it will be the best test of its worth. It has a far wider interest, however, because the author has provided an excellent assessment of much of the political thinking which inspires the new African states. For instance, he sets out the various interpretations of African socialism, dealing particularly with the views of President Nyerere of Tanzania, President Senghor of Senegal and the Kenya Government in its Sessional Paper on the subject in 1965. He also looks at the communist approach as exemplified by the Russians, the Chinese and Nkrumah.

He is objective and realistic, and he is not afraid to voice unpopular criticisms. Discussing British colonial practice, for example, he praises its administrative legacy, but is (justifiably) scathing about its failure to inculcate the basic ideas of which British democracy is founded, such as the provision of status and assistance to the loyal opposition. And in his section on Tanzania's special one-party system he concludes that "while it is evident that the Tanzanian one-party experiment shows concern about the Rule of Law and the rights of the individual, limitations inherent in the system are also manifest".

Essentially, Dr. Busia follows his own prescription: All peoples can achieve and practice democracy, if they have enough faith and conviction in its values. Those who have the courage and enough respect for the African to point out the shortcomings of contemporary political experiments, as measured against the accepted and owed standards, perform a valuable service for democracy as well as for Africa.

The result is a book which should explode quite a lot of myths, and which should cause some of those who claim that Africans are incapable of managing their own affairs to reexamine their opinion.

Dr. Busia, the former United Party opposition leader, wrote this book while he was in voluntary exile in Britain and before the overthrow of President Nkrumah. The author has frequently been criticized as a politician, but not even his severest critics can doubt his sincerity and his knowledge of his subject. His contribution to Ghana's cause has been his persistent faith in the possibility of democracy in Ghana—and indeed, in Africa generally. It shines through the pages of this work, not as an ill-forgotten emotional attachment, but as a realistic judgment, based on a sound analysis of the facts seen in their historical perspective.

Now, with Nkrumah ousted and Ghana trying to find her direction once again, much of what Dr. Busia has written here is being put into practice in his country.

Third World

DEMOCRATIC

K.A. BUSIA: *Africa in Search of Democracy*. 189pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul. 20s.

Dr. Busia, the former United Party opposition leader, wrote this book while he was in voluntary exile in Britain and before the overthrow of President Nkrumah. The author has frequently been criticized as a politician, but not even his severest critics can doubt his sincerity and his knowledge of his subject. His contribution to Ghana's cause has been his persistent faith in the possibility of democracy in Ghana—and indeed, in Africa generally. It shines through the pages of this work, not as an ill-forgotten emotional attachment, but as a realistic judgment, based on a sound analysis of the facts seen in their historical perspective.

Now, with Nkrumah ousted and Ghana trying to find her direction once again, much of what Dr. Busia has written here is being put into practice in his country.

Consider some of the tenets which he sets out in these pages: Democracy is founded on respect for the human being—every human being... every man... should have certain civil liberties without which no social order can be characterized as democratic... Therefore, an important requirement for the success of democracy is tolerance, and it can be said to be one of the most important characteristics of democratic society... Every democratic community must have effective checks on its rulers... These voluntary associations can be a training ground for good citizenship.

Each one is being instilled into Ghana now through the Centre for Civic Education, of whose trustees Dr. Busia is the chairman. Their importance is much greater in a country where the mass of the electorate are unsophisticated and where democratic ideals have been trampled underfoot by a dictator than in Britain, for example, where they are taken for granted. In a sense, therefore, Dr. Busia's present study is a text book, not the success which Ghana makes of study-

ing it will be the best test of its worth. It has a far wider interest, however, because the author has provided an excellent assessment of much of the political thinking which inspires the new African states. For instance, he sets out the various interpretations of African socialism, dealing particularly with the views of President Nyerere of Tanzania, President Senghor of Senegal and the Kenya Government in its Sessional Paper on the subject in 1965. He also looks at the communist approach as exemplified by the Russians, the Chinese and Nkrumah.

He is objective and realistic, and he is not afraid to voice unpopular criticisms. Discussing British colonial practice, for example, he praises its administrative legacy, but is (justifiably) scathing about its failure to inculcate the basic ideas of which British democracy is founded, such as the provision of status and assistance to the loyal opposition. And in his section on Tanzania's special one-party system he concludes that "while it is evident that the Tanzanian one-party experiment shows concern about the Rule of Law and the rights of the individual, limitations inherent in the system are also manifest".

Essentially, Dr. Busia follows his own prescription: All peoples can achieve and practice democracy, if they have enough faith and conviction in its values. Those who have the courage and enough respect for the African to point out the shortcomings of contemporary political experiments, as measured against the accepted and owed standards, perform a valuable service for democracy as well as for Africa.

The result is a book which should explode quite a lot of myths, and which should cause some of those who claim that Africans are incapable of managing their own affairs to reexamine their opinion.

Dr. Busia, the former United Party opposition leader, wrote this book while he was in voluntary exile in Britain and before the overthrow of President Nkrumah. The author has frequently been criticized as a politician, but not even his severest critics can doubt his sincerity and his knowledge of his subject. His contribution to Ghana's cause has been his persistent faith in the possibility of democracy in Ghana—and indeed, in Africa generally. It shines through the pages of this work, not as an ill-forgotten emotional attachment, but as a realistic judgment, based on a sound analysis of the facts seen in their historical perspective.

Now, with Nkrumah ousted and Ghana trying to find her direction once again, much of what Dr. Busia has written here is being put into practice in his country.

Consider some of the tenets which he sets out in these pages: Democracy is founded on respect for the human being—every human being... every man... should have certain civil liberties without which no social order can be characterized as democratic... Therefore, an important requirement for the success of democracy is tolerance, and it can be said to be one of the most important characteristics of democratic society... Every democratic community must have effective checks on its rulers... These voluntary associations can be a training ground for good citizenship.

ON THE SPOT

MARGERY PERHAM: *Colonial Sequence, 1930-1949. A Chronological Commentary upon British Colonial Policy especially in Africa*. 351pp. Methuen. £2 15s.

"In all this the writer was more than a reporter, she was a mediating agent between the thinking in this country and the doing overseas." Not for the first time the understated blurb has put a finger on it. Dame Margery Perham's work in the field in Africa and at Nettlefield, combined with her Lugard volumes, have seen to it that she marches into history, alongside the Colonial Office, as an institution. What she has done for the individual students of African affairs, whether from home or overseas, no one could ever quantify. But her services to colonial scholarship and her tireless efforts to awaken public opinion in this country to the problems of first cementing and then uncrumbling an Empire have been (though she would be the last to claim this) profound.

This book brings together leading articles and letters, contributed chiefly to *The Times*, as well as the texts of lectures and broadcasts on subjects as varied as the New Zealand Mandate over Western Samoa, "Jois on the Copperbelt, indirect rule, the future of the Kenya settler, and a Sierra Leone mobile canteen in action in war-torn dockland. Running through each page is an informed sympathy for the men on the colonial spot, whether district officers or her own particular heroes, Lugard and Cameron. But that sympathy is matched by what one can now see to have been a quite exceptional appreciation of the hopes and problems of the African *evolu*. At times, no doubt, Miss Perham was a thorn in the flesh of both Downing Street and the settler

communities. And there is no question that the latter bled more freely. But since her opinions were based not on mere dashings to and fro, but on solid scholarship, painstaking and sometimes painful journeying and carefully constructed judgments, no one could have failed to respect her conclusions.

Now that the Colonial era—for us at least in Africa—is past (Rhodesia and Swaziland excepted), it is instructive to turn to the index of Dame Margery's book. What takes pride of place? "Indirect Rule" (and thus "Lugard" and "Nigeria"), "Native Administration", "Commissions", "Closer Union in East Africa", "By contrast 'self-government' (let alone independence), 'development planning' and 'higher education' play a minor role. This is a telling shorthand commentary on British colonial aims and policy between the end of the First World War and the emancipation of the sub-continent.

But one would be doing Dame Margery less than justice by inferring from this that she had no eye for the future. On the contrary, her essays and letters were constantly pointing the way forward. She saw the dangers inherent in an African plural society. She repeatedly condemned the economic fallacies of the transient labour forces so beloved of successive South African Governments. She warned or tried to warn British opinion of the spread of apartheid northwards and across the Zambezi. And she equally pleaded with the Emperor, on his restoration, not

to pitch Ethiopia's territorial claims too high.

To the reader of the late 1960s there is a prophetic ring in almost every page. Most students in search of a gem will sling their pick instinctively at her various essays on Central Africa. They will not go unrewarded. Commenting on Sir Godfrey Huggins's (Lord Malvern's) visit to London in July, 1939, to discuss the findings of the Bledisloe Commission, Dame Margery wrote to *The Times*: "Our leading ministers have recently made before the world very large claims for our Empire as one where subject peoples advance towards self-government. The steps proposed are not compatible with this claim. They would remove what many of us regard as our only moral justification for retaining so large a colonial empire. We may be sure that European claims will be fully and ably voiced. The future interests of the unrepresented Africans are wholly dependent upon the willingness of people in England to study and to urge them. It is pleasing to find one domestic prophetess rebuked with honour in her own lifetime."

Macgibbon and Kée ask us to point out that Witold Gombrowicz's *Ferdynand*, referred to in last week's leading article, is still in print, as it has been since its publication in 1961. They are publishing Gombrowicz's latest novel, *Cosmos*, next month.

The Bodley Head Inform us that José Donoso's *Este Domingo*, reviewed here on October 12, will be published by them next February under the title *This Sunday*.

Reprint available Spring 1968:

THE OFFICIAL INDEX

TO

THE TIMES

(London)

YEARS 1906-1940

(bound in 78 volumes)

Clothbound set \$2400.00

Years 1906-1907

clothbound per year \$40.00

Years 1908-1916, 1922-1940

per year of 2 clothbound volumes \$65.00

Years 1917-1921

per year of 4 clothbound volumes \$100.00

YEARS 1941-1960

(bound in 40 volumes, 2 volumes per year)

Clothbound set \$1200.00

per year of 2 clothbound volumes \$60.00

Walford (1st ed.) p. 54. Winchell (3rd ed.) AG 37

This edition is printed on high-quality offset paper

KRAUS REPRINT LIMITED

FL-9491 Nendeln, Liechtenstein

RED LETTER DAY FOR THE CENTRAL OFFICE

DUELS, DRAMAS AND DEBAUCHES

what lay behind his mundane activities and if we cannot perceive his passionate professionalism as a writer. Indeed, how can we begin to understand the vagaries of his political inclinations, his seemingly irresponsible flirting with liberalism and anocracy, if we know nothing of what made him write?

The book is littered by carelessness and omissions. There are several mistranslations (e.g., p. 23 "amidst [mirnorsk] deserts"), mistakes (the quotation on pp. 275-6, for example, is not from Pushkin's diary but from a letter to his wife) and misprints ("Rothshtova" occurs several times, although the index gets it right). There is no consistent system of transliteration (thus Gnedykh and Gnedykh, strizelsk, Ruvsky, and Nikol'sha, Raditsky and Vlaschensky, &c.). There are no notes, no references. The bibliography is poor (no mention of Zhirmunsky or Yakovskiy, for instance) and Tomasevich's work can hardly be described as "bibliography." The illustrations are good.

الحمد لله

DEATH AID

ALEC ROBERTSON: Requiem. Music of Mourning and Consolation. 300pp. Cassell. £1 3s.

SING HIGH, SING LOW

hardly inspire much belief in his political hussling.

Woeody Ingego visitors must feel the B&O does one of the least up-to-date museums in Europe, judging from the arrangement of many of the exhibits. Certainly the trustees are beyond criticism. But Mr. Gorton-Walker's statement last week makes it clear that the main trouble is not so much in any weaknesses in the concept of the new library as in the objections raised by the local community. These objections have little bearing on the question of the library's organization, but are largely philosophical and could theoretically be met by a different solution on the same site. That would give a chance to remedy the decline by which the library's reading room would lose its status to a new tiered affair across

JESUS IN JEANS

MASS MEDIA?

Some of the best of the late 1940s Vlado's writings on jazz have appeared in book form: *Chronique du jazz* (Paris: La Plume, 1953, \$23.95fr.). The selection and arrangement has been done by Lucien Van den Daele. The book contains 16 contributions to the music of jazz between 1947 and 1958, as well as the two articles on jazz in general that he wrote about jazz in *Combat* after the war. The book is a lively section dealing with the quarrel with the romanticism of Paganini, analyzed as Giuseppe

NEUMES FROM THE EAST

Some of the best of the late 1940s Vlado's writings on jazz have appeared in book form: *Chronique du jazz* (Paris: La Plume, 1953, \$23.95fr.). The selection and arrangement has been done by Lucien Van den Daele. The book contains 16 contributions to the music of jazz between 1947 and 1958, as well as the two articles on jazz in general that he wrote about jazz in *Combat* after the war. The book is a lively section dealing with the quarrel with the romanticism of Paganini, analyzed as Giuseppe

FIFTY-YEAR RULE

that books about books hold a larger and more honoured place in the literary baggage of France than of any other country in the world; the *livres* is only the more salient because unedited. And there is no doubt that he will send every right-minded man who has the good fortune to lay hands upon his (rather extensive) book careering back to the originals which he has read, and to a great many others which he has not. Above all will this be the case with the old French romances. The extracts which he gives from "Partie neuvième de Blois" (which by some accident has slipped out of the index) and from "Fouilles de Fitzwarrin" are of such a kind that no one who reads them will resist until he himself has had the opportunity of crushing the gold from the ore; and those who have read some of the French *Grandes romances* will have their appetites intolerably quickened by the large extracts of our author's "compendium" of them.

(J. MIDDLETON MURRAY)

GOOD FRIDAY. A Play in Verse. By John Masefield

countrymen to concede the grasp of public performance to him? Now that the production of banned plays by Ibsen and Brecht has been officially promoted, can the discomfited censor refuse to license *Good Friday*? Alas, it would be rash to answer this question with an assured negative. In America the play has been given in Chicago, Philadelphia, and at other places, has cost more, and of other quality, than we realize or than can be computed. One of the finest of living critics writes:—

Shakespeare's remarkable among the greater poets for being without a philosophy and without a religion... something makes us wonder whether the northern mind, even to him, did not remain more aloof and barbarous than mind.

When Mr. Santavirta wrote this, he

did not taken into account the effect
 of the playhouse laws and other regu-
 lations enforced during Strake's ear-
 ly lifetime. Some of his plays were bowd-
 leized; *Heaven and Juve* replacing
 God on Earth, and in his latest play
 he had to adopt this puny paraphrase
 "Albion!" What encouragement, when
 nobility had to tip-complete, bow-
 leize on the side of religion? These
 intolerant laws and their effects on
 the development of Milton's poetry
 greatly beset the development of Milton's
 early impulse towards dramatic forms.
 Who shall say how much poorer the
 average English mind and soul is than
 it might have been could Tudor state
 censors have conceived the real impor-
 tance of liberty and of a free theatre.
 C. STURGE MOORE.

RECENT SELECTED PAPERBACKS

Hutchinson University Library.
11s. 6d.

ALLSOPE: *The Making of a Nation*. Weidenfeld Goldbacks. 12s. 6d. KATHEEN
ALLSOPE: *What's Politics got to do with us?* Zenith Books. 5s. DAVID
E. AFTER: *The Political Kingdom in Uganda*. Princeton University Press. 26s.
ERNEST BAKER: *Reflections on Government*. Oxford University Press. 12s. 6d. LUCY MAIR: *New Nations*. Weidenfeld Goldbacks. 15s. IVON BAILLER-THOMAS: *The Growth of the British Party System*. Two vols. John Bnker. 25s. each. CRAWFORD YOUNG: *Politics in the Congo*. Princeton University Press. 26s.

Religion.—PIERRE BABIN: *Faith and the*
Adolescent. Burns and Oates, 13s. 6d.
 HENRY BETTENDEN (Editor): *Documents*
in memory of the Christian Church. Oxford
 University Press, 12s. 6d. AORIAN
 HASTINGS: *Church and Missions in*
Modern Africa. Burns and Oates.
 21s. EDWARD J. JORI (Editor): *The*
Great Religions of the Modern
World. Princeton University Press.
 22s. 6d. G. W. H. LAMPE: *The Son*
of the Spirit. SPCK. 21s. JOHN
 A. T. ROBINSON: *Exegetical*
and. SCM Press. 7s. 6d. LEON
 WEATHERHEAD: *The Christian*
Agnostic. Hodder and Stoughton.

Science.—RONALD FRASER: *Understanding the Earth*. Pelican, 6s.
S. HANDEL: *The Electronic Revolution*. Pelican, 6s. G. C. SPECK: *Introduction to the Science of the Biosphere*. Revised by Bernard Jaffe. Pan, 7s. 6d. P. M. SHEPPARD: *Natural Selection or Heredity*. Hutchinson University Library, 11s. 6d.

Social Studies.—MICHAEL ARGYLE: *Psychology and Social Problems*. Science Paperbacks, 16s. T. R. BATTEN with the collaboration of MADGE BATTEN: *The Non-Directive Approach in Group and Community Work*. Oxford University Press, 11s. 6d.

ELIZABETH BURNETT: *House of*
 Trial. Published for the Institute of Re-
 lations by Oxford University Press.
 25s. C. WRIGHT MILLS: *The Sociological*
Imagination. Oxford University Press.
 11s. 6d. THEODORE M. MILLS: *The*
Sociology of Small Groups. Prentice-
 Hall, 16s. ROGER OWEN: (Editor)
 Middle Age. B.B.C. Publications. 8s.

World Affairs.—ELIE ABEL: *The Mists*
of October. The Cuban Missile Crisis
 1962. Mayflower-Dell. 5s. NEWELL
 BROWN: *Arms without Empire*. Penguin.

BOOKS RECEIVED

plate to an index. The single-term

interrelations of the index are studied. It is for this reason that Volume I, Part I of the report published last year, appears to have an importance out of all proportion to that of Volume II.

...the floor slabs projecting the
...of the bearing
...techniques are
...illustrated with photo
...and drawings

Martin's School of Art, recognizing that landscape painting has its own special problems. Theory and practice are discussed, often on original lines, and illustrated, in colour and in black and white, from the work of the great landscape painters of the past. (T)

RYAN, PETER. *The Preparation of Manuscripts*. 23pp. Melbourne University Press. London: Cambridge University Press. 6s.

and, progressing to observer, then sergeant pilot and finally to commissioned rank. In the early part of his experience as fighter pilot, he had endless trouble with jammed guns and worked on them himself. Some times he re-rigged his own

KAMA KALPA, Hindu Art of Love (Based on *Ananga Ratan* and other Sanskrit Works on Love and Sex Life), by P. Thomas. With 225 Illustrations. 2/4/- Published by D. B. Tharapantham Sons & Co., Private Librarians, India. STOCKISTS: M/s. LEISH PUBLICATIONS, 1, Electric Parade, St. Kings Road, Hford, Essex, England.

W. C. Smith, Jr.,
President,
W. C. Smith, Jr.,
President,
W. C. Smith, Jr.,
President,

during one of his busiest periods, he fought for two months without having a single bullet hole in his own aeroplane. He died in July, 1918, in a take-off accident. He did more than a year in front-line service whereas the average for a fighter pilot was two months, and built up a total of 872 hours against the average of 200. Mr. Cole's biography is a model of accurately informed writing, as meticulous in its concern for precision as was McCulliden himself.

LY CHARD, THERESE. *A Sailor Hat in the House of the Lord.* The Autobiography of a Rebellious Victorian, 179pp. Allen and Unwin, 35s.

Mrs. La Chard rebelled not so much against Victorianism as against music. Being himself a musician *enquêté* her father determined to see his own ambition vicariously fulfilled in his daughter. She rebelled, and rebellion led her to the teaching profession, to Labour party politics, and finally to authorship. She was born in 1874, and the story of her struggles, her achievements, and her love-affairs has something of the period flavour of a Wells novel. Her life would, indeed, have made better material for a straight novel than for an autobiography. Nevertheless, this is a beguiling book.

STEWART, OLIVER. *Words and Music for a Mechanical Man.* 227pp. Faber and Faber, 25s.

Major Stewart started as a musician, became an airman, repeated the sequence after the First World War and finally settled into the life of journalism in which he became best known; hence the title of his autobiography. His confessions have a deceptively frank air. As an original thinker, his service and scientific beret might have been much more anarchical than they turned out to be; his insistence on the importance of sex in avoiding drunkenness and getting his job done well falls short of the true lack of reverence fashionable in this generation; and his tendency to rate journalism as a second-hand occupation is not pursued into the days when, despite his stubborn individualism, he made a success of it. He makes his quite distinguished flying seem simple and unremarkable. The reader may regret that he stopped short of showing what belonged to honest and stimulating journalism.

BOLAND, BERTEL. *Nature as Designer.* A botanical art study, 176pp. "Frederick Warne", £2 10s. "Eyes have they but they see not" is so often true for many of us regarding the design of the plant kingdom. Beautiful shapes and patterns are missed, especially when they

form a small part of the whole, as, for example, the chalcids which hold the brighter and more immediately impressive petals of flowers and their seeds. The fruits and seed pods of flowering plants and gymnosperms have especially interested Dr. Bager, who is a surgeon in a Swedish hospital, and his beautiful photographs and interesting text enable the reader to share his pleasure. Many of the shapes are familiar in pottery and glass without their origins being necessarily recognized.

BIRNEY, T. P. *European Alpine Flowers in Colour.* 239pp. Nelson, £3 10s.

The author is a Cambridge graduate whose frequent visits to the Alps have resulted in a flora of Alpine plants photographed in colour in their natural surroundings with concise descriptions of their diagnostic characters. Latin names are used in the text but a glossary giving English, French and German names will be of great value locally where confusion so often occurs. Though the book is aimed at those "not botanically minded" it will doubtless be of great value to botanists too, who walk in unfamiliar terrain in European mountains.

KIRKCALDY, J. F. *Fossils in Colour.* 223pp. Blandford Press, 25s.

A companion volume to Professor Kirkcaldy's previous book entitled "Minerals and rocks in colour", this textbook will be of great value to students and others who seek to interpret the earth's geological history by means of the fossil record of the rocks contain. In dealing with the main groups of organisms which occur as fossils, an unusual and most helpful feature is that line drawings show the soft parts of the animals which are missing in the preserved specimens. A picture is thus established of the living organism and in many cases its mode of life and ecological habitat are further suggested by simple line drawings. The coloured illustrations, clear maps, a bibliography and references to more comprehensive texts enhance the value of this clear and concise volume.

MORTIMER, RUSSELL. *Early Bristol Quakerism.* 22pp. Bristol: Historical Association, 3s.

When the first Quaker preacher from the North reached Bristol in 1654, he appears to have found receptive hearers and this pamphlet is an account of early Quaker life in the city. Encouraged by visits from Fox and Penn, Bristol Quakerism withstood the official persecution and mob riots of the next half-century. Mr. Mortimer pays special attention to

the earliest meeting houses and to Quaker organization at that time.

Musle
ARNOLD, DENIS. *Monteverdi Madrigals.* BROWN, MAURICE J. E. *Schubert Songs.* 61pp. each. B.D.C. Publications, 5s. each.

The difficulty of writing a history of song, or a study of even one composer's vocal pieces is sheer quantity; how to sample the mass of material? The individual song (or madrigal) has its points of interest, but discussion of them produces either on the one hand a catalogue raisonné or on the other some only moderately helpful generalizations. In the two new additions to the B.D.C.'s series of guides to a single aspect of a composer's work Mr. Denis Arnold studies the madrigals of Monteverdi in chronological order and in so doing can trace a development in style; Mr. Maurice Brown mixes chronology with a cross-classification by Schubert's poets and so manages to avoid the catalogue. Both writers are experts in their subjects and both illuminate them for the reader whom the B.D.C. has in mind.

Mr. Brown urges that the common view that Schubert brought the Lied to birth by parthenogenesis is not correct; he had some predecessors. Yet after all it was the conjunction at a moment in time of the invention of the pianoforte, the first considerable stirrings of the German poetic music and the occurrence of Schubert's lyrical genius that established in one stroke the German lieder tradition as the main manifestation of the romantic movement. Mr. Brown, however, agrees that the evolutionary approach to Schubert is hopeless. The madrigal, as Mr. Arnold carries the process further in his short monograph, for the madrigals are less generally known than the stage works and the church music. He manages in the course of his technical comment to evoke the composer's personality from the texts of the madrigals, the known historical facts of his life and the psychological disclosures of his music. Both books with their similar problem and differing solutions are worthy continuations of a useful series that began with Haydn and Bach. Why, though, does the B.D.C. dislike the use of the pejorative case in its titles?

Natural History
LYNE, GORDON. *Marquise and Marquise of Australia.* 72pp. Angus and Robertson, 30s.

The title of this book has a rather special ring about it, but it is in fact an interesting and informative study of the playboys and the anti-ent-

(mnotremes or egg-laying mammals) and kangaroos, wallabies, and so on (marsupials or pouched mammals). Dr. Gordon Lyne's book is full of the most intimate details concerning these slightly bizarre mammals and his illustrations are delightful.

STANGER, MARGARET A. *That Quail.* Robert, 127pp. Hodder and Stoughton, 21s.

A quail's egg, taken for cold and apparently sterile, is placed on a shelf as a collector's specimen and unexpectedly hatches out and this Robert is born! As one would expect, he turns out to be a fowl of character and the Klenze household revolves around his amusing antics. Margaret Stanger, a regular visitor to this unusual bird whose adventures will amuse both children and adults.

Oeculism
SETH, RONALD. *Stories of Great Witch Trials.* 176pp. Arthur Barker, 21s.

This gruesome collection is preceded by an introduction which oversimplifies to a misleading degree what is known of the facts. It does not distinguish, for instance, between the ancient and widespread idea of witchcraft as an attempt to achieve evil ends by magical means, and the notion that fertility colls may long have survived underground in Christian Europe, and therefore concludes that the Inquisition "invented" the cove, with its initiation ceremony, its animal "familiars", and its sexual rituals. The author does not mention the effects of suggestion, whether in the form of "glamour" or of psychosomatic ailments in persons who believed themselves to have been "overlooked", or examine the conviction prevalent among many witches that they did indeed exert paranormal powers.

The trials themselves range from the time of the Witchcraft Act of 1563 until 1712; though written in summarized form they are most interesting, both factually and for some of the author's comments, especially on the fatal admission of the evidence given by children. All are English. It would be fascinating to know how the vomiting of pins came to be thought infallible evidence of being bewitched, and where the young Dr. Zilboorg's term for sufferers from an affliction still extant got them all. They were still scarce in the Victorian days of "careless little Muttie".

THOMAS, JOHN. *Scottish Railway History in Pictures.* 112pp. David and Charles, 35s.

An unvarnished exercise in Scottish railway nationalism. The wide selection of photographs comes mostly from private sources and shows all

aspects of the Scottish railway scene: the famous railway works at Glasgow which supplied locomotives to some country; the architecture of stations, celebrated railways, the designer Dugald Drummond and driver John Souter; "that not least an enchanting picture of the tracers, hunted and full-blooded grouped beside an engine which helped to create the Imperial Railways."

Reference Books
MILLER, WILLIAM C. and WILSON, GUY. *Black's Veterinary Dictionary.* 1,015pp. A.W.C. Black, £2 10s.

The eighth edition, which has been completely revised, and gives details of such things as new developments in veterinary medicine, public health matters, and so on.

VALLÉE, JACQUES and JANINE. *Cherbourg to Science.* The UFA Enigma. Translated by Graham Creighton. 268pp. Neville Spearman, 25s.

Encouraged by the scientific community for the last 100 years, the subject of unidentified flying objects, these authors have collected dozens of examples of unexplained manifestations, classified and analysed them, subjected theories concerning them to computer examination and concluded that they justify exhaustive scientific attention. They insist that, although most scientists are still shy about appearing to take the subject seriously, many have abandoned their earlier inclinations to dismiss it as the stuff of haldunary hysteria or misinterpretation of natural phenomena.

Sports and Pastimes
GREGORY, MICHAEL. *Angling and Lure.* 196pp. Charles Knight, 30s.

With the enormous increase in angling in this country, like the million or more, a book like this where they stand from the legal point of view is welcome. It seems particularly important for fishing clubs and associations to know the law. There are useful appendices dealing with pollution of rivers and salt abstraction.

GIMMON, CLIVE. *Fishing: A Practical Guide.* 128pp. Muller, 30s.

Mr. Gimmon has sought to make his readers pictorially by giving the camera equal importance with the text. The photographs certainly justify his venture, for they are excellent; but a moot point might be that the reader might find it difficult to distinguish the text from the pictures.

APPOINTMENTS:

Librarians — Public and University

AUSTRALIAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT, LUCAS HEIGHTS NEAR SYDNEY

HEAD

SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY and TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE

An experienced Librarian is required to take charge of the A.A.E.C. Research Establishment Library and Technical Information Service. The Library is the central repository for international atomic energy reports and documentation within Australia, and also maintains an extensive coverage of books and periodicals in all fields relating to atomic energy. It serves some 250 graduates and 350 technical staff.

The Library covers a broad field of knowledge, attention is given to developments in technical information services and information retrieval. Commission staff are involved in international work relating to abstracting and information retrieval services.

The Establishment is well served by an IBM360/50H computer and self equipment in the full utilization of digital computer techniques in various fields. While it would be desirable for the successful applicant to have a knowledge of contemporary techniques in the provision of information services, opportunity will be afforded for additional training in computer automated services.

Applicants should possess a University degree, preferably in Science, together with qualifications equivalent to the successful completion of the Registration Examination of the Library Association of Australia.

Commencing salary will depend upon experience and qualifications and will be within the range of LIBRARIAN CLASS II \$5,972-\$6,741 (Australian).

Further information and application forms may be obtained by writing to the Atomic Energy Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, Canberra House, 10-16 Maitland Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Please quote L/1.

TECHNICAL LIBRARIAN
(Female aged 20-25)
Required by
IBM UNITED KINGDOM

in the Data Processing Administration Department of the IBM Corporation, London, W.C.2. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the IBM Technical Library, which contains a wide range of technical literature, including books, journals, and periodicals, and will be required to maintain the library in an efficient and up-to-date condition.

Applicants should have a minimum of five years' experience in technical library work, and should be able to speak and write English fluently. They should also have a good knowledge of the principles of library management, and be able to organize and supervise the work of other staff.

For full particulars and application form, please write to: Mr. M. J. GIBSON, IBM Corporation, 10-16 Maitland Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Closing date: 20th November, 1967.

CITY OF WAREFIELD
Appointment of
Librarian

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Librarian in the City of Warefield. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the City Library, which contains a wide range of books, journals, and periodicals, and will be required to maintain the library in an efficient and up-to-date condition.

Applicants should have a minimum of five years' experience in library work, and should be able to speak and write English fluently. They should also have a good knowledge of the principles of library management, and be able to organize and supervise the work of other staff.

For full particulars and application form, please write to: Mr. M. J. GIBSON, IBM Corporation, 10-16 Maitland Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Closing date: 20th November, 1967.

CHERTSEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the Children's Library, which contains a wide range of books, journals, and periodicals, and will be required to maintain the library in an efficient and up-to-date condition.

Applicants should have a minimum of five years' experience in library work, and should be able to speak and write English fluently. They should also have a good knowledge of the principles of library management, and be able to organize and supervise the work of other staff.

For full particulars and application form, please write to: Mr. M. J. GIBSON, IBM Corporation, 10-16 Maitland Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Closing date: 20th November, 1967.

Other Vacant Appointments

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
Required by
The City of Warefield

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Assistant Librarian in the City of Warefield. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the City Library, which contains a wide range of books, journals, and periodicals, and will be required to maintain the library in an efficient and up-to-date condition.

Applicants should have a minimum of five years' experience in library work, and should be able to speak and write English fluently. They should also have a good knowledge of the principles of library management, and be able to organize and supervise the work of other staff.

For full particulars and application form, please write to: Mr. M. J. GIBSON, IBM Corporation, 10-16 Maitland Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Closing date: 20th November, 1967.

APPOINTMENTS:

Librarians — Public and University

AUSTRALIAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT, LUCAS HEIGHTS NEAR SYDNEY

HEAD

SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY and TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE

An experienced Librarian is required to take charge of the A.A.E.C. Research Establishment Library and Technical Information Service. The Library is the central repository for international atomic energy reports and documentation within Australia, and also maintains an extensive coverage of books and periodicals in all fields relating to atomic energy. It serves some 250 graduates and 350 technical staff.

The Library covers a broad field of knowledge, attention is given to developments in technical information services and information retrieval. Commission staff are involved in international work relating to abstracting and information retrieval services.

The Establishment is well served by an IBM360/50H computer and self equipment in the full utilization of digital computer techniques in various fields. While it would be desirable for the successful applicant to have a knowledge of contemporary techniques in the provision of information services, opportunity will be afforded for additional training in computer automated services.

Applicants should possess a University degree, preferably in Science, together with qualifications equivalent to the successful completion of the Registration Examination of the Library Association of Australia.

Commencing salary will depend upon experience and qualifications and will be within the range of LIBRARIAN CLASS II \$5,972-\$6,741 (Australian).

Further information and application forms may be obtained by writing to the Atomic Energy Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, Canberra House, 10-16 Maitland Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Please quote L/1.

TECHNICAL LIBRARIAN
(Female aged 20-25)
Required by
IBM UNITED KINGDOM

in the Data Processing Administration Department of the IBM Corporation, London, W.C.2. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the IBM Technical Library, which contains a wide range of technical literature, including books, journals, and periodicals, and will be required to maintain the library in an efficient and up-to-date condition.

Applicants should have a minimum of five years' experience in technical library work, and should be able to speak and write English fluently. They should also have a good knowledge of the principles of library management, and be able to organize and supervise the work of other staff.

For full particulars and application form, please write to: Mr. M. J. GIBSON, IBM Corporation, 10-16 Maitland Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Closing date: 20th November, 1967.

CITY OF WAREFIELD
Appointment of
Librarian

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Librarian in the City of Warefield. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the City Library, which contains a wide range of books, journals, and periodicals, and will be required to maintain the library in an efficient and up-to-date condition.

Applicants should have a minimum of five years' experience in library work, and should be able to speak and write English fluently. They should also have a good knowledge of the principles of library management, and be able to organize and supervise the work of other staff.

For full particulars and application form, please write to: Mr. M. J. GIBSON, IBM Corporation, 10-16 Maitland Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Closing date: 20th November, 1967.

CHERTSEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the Children's Library, which contains a wide range of books, journals, and periodicals, and will be required to maintain the library in an efficient and up-to-date condition.

Applicants should have a minimum of five years' experience in library work, and should be able to speak and write English fluently. They should also have a good knowledge of the principles of library management, and be able to organize and supervise the work of other staff.

For full particulars and application form, please write to: Mr. M. J. GIBSON, IBM Corporation, 10-16 Maitland Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Closing date: 20th November, 1967.

Other Vacant Appointments

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
Required by
The City of Warefield

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Assistant Librarian in the City of Warefield. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the City Library, which contains a wide range of books, journals, and periodicals, and will be required to maintain the library in an efficient and up-to-date condition.

Applicants should have a minimum of five years' experience in library work, and should be able to speak and write English fluently. They should also have a good knowledge of the principles of library management, and be able to organize and supervise the work of other staff.

For full particulars and application form, please write to: Mr. M. J. GIBSON, IBM Corporation, 10-16 Maitland Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Closing date: 20th November, 1967.

APPOINTMENTS:

Librarians — Public and University

AUSTRALIAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT, LUCAS HEIGHTS NEAR SYDNEY

HEAD

SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY and TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE

An experienced Librarian is required to take charge of the A.A.E.C. Research Establishment Library and Technical Information Service. The Library is the central repository for international atomic energy reports and documentation within Australia, and also maintains an extensive coverage of books and periodicals in all fields relating to atomic energy. It serves some 250 graduates and 350 technical staff.

The Library covers a broad field of knowledge, attention is given to developments in technical information services and information retrieval. Commission staff are involved in international work relating to abstracting and information retrieval services.

The Establishment is well served by an IBM360/50H computer and self equipment in the full utilization of digital computer techniques in various fields. While it would be desirable for the successful applicant to have a knowledge of contemporary techniques in the provision of information services, opportunity will be afforded for additional training in computer automated services.

Applicants should possess a University degree, preferably in Science, together with qualifications equivalent to the successful completion of the Registration Examination of the Library Association of Australia.

Commencing salary will depend upon experience and qualifications and will be within the range of LIBRARIAN CLASS II \$5,972-\$6,741 (Australian).

Further information and application forms may be obtained by writing to the Atomic Energy Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, Canberra House, 10-16 Maitland Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Please quote L/1.

TECHNICAL LIBRARIAN
(Female aged 20-25)
Required by
IBM UNITED KINGDOM

in the Data Processing Administration Department of the IBM Corporation, London, W.C.2. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the IBM Technical Library, which contains a wide range of technical literature, including books, journals, and periodicals, and will be required to maintain the library in an efficient and up-to-date condition.

Applicants should have a minimum of five years' experience in technical library work, and should be able to speak and write English fluently. They should also have a good knowledge of the principles of library management, and be able to organize and supervise the work of other staff.

For full particulars and application form, please write to: Mr. M. J. GIBSON, IBM Corporation, 10-16 Maitland Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Closing date: 20th November, 1967.

CITY OF WAREFIELD
Appointment of
Librarian

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Librarian in the City of Warefield. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the City Library, which contains a wide range of books, journals, and periodicals, and will be required to maintain the library in an efficient and up-to-date condition.

Applicants should have a minimum of five years' experience in library work, and should be able to speak and write English fluently. They should also have a good knowledge of the principles of library management, and be able to organize and supervise the work of other staff.

For full particulars and application form, please write to: Mr. M. J. GIBSON, IBM Corporation, 10-16 Maitland Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Closing date: 20th November, 1967.

CHERTSEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the Children's Library, which contains a wide range of books, journals, and periodicals, and will be required to maintain the library in an efficient and up-to-date condition.

Applicants should have a minimum of five years' experience in library work, and should be able to speak and write English fluently. They should also have a good knowledge of the principles of library management, and be able to organize and supervise the work of other staff.

For full particulars and application form, please write to: Mr. M. J. GIBSON, IBM Corporation, 10-16 Maitland Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Closing date: 20th November, 1967.

Other Vacant Appointments

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
Required by
The City of Warefield

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Assistant Librarian in the City of Warefield. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the City Library, which contains a wide range of books, journals, and periodicals, and will be required to maintain the library in an efficient and up-to-date condition.

Applicants should have a minimum of five years' experience in library work, and should be able to speak and write English fluently. They should also have a good knowledge of the principles of library management, and be able to organize and supervise the work of other staff.

For full particulars and application form, please write to: Mr. M. J. GIBSON, IBM Corporation, 10-16 Maitland Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Closing date: 20th November, 1967.

APPOINTMENTS:

Librarians — Public and University

AUSTRALIAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT, LUCAS HEIGHTS NEAR SYDNEY

HEAD

SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY and TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE

An experienced Librarian is required to take charge of the A.A.E.C. Research Establishment Library and Technical Information Service. The Library is the central repository for international atomic energy reports and documentation within Australia, and also maintains an extensive coverage of books and periodicals in all fields relating to atomic energy. It serves some 250 graduates and 350 technical staff.

The Library covers a broad field of knowledge, attention is given to developments in technical information services and information retrieval. Commission staff are involved in international work relating to abstracting and information retrieval services.

The Establishment is well served by an IBM360/50H computer and self equipment in the full utilization of digital computer techniques in various fields. While it would be desirable for the successful applicant to have a knowledge of contemporary techniques in the provision of information services, opportunity will be afforded for additional training in computer automated services.

Applicants should possess a University degree, preferably in Science, together with qualifications equivalent to the successful completion of the Registration Examination of the Library Association of Australia.

Commencing salary will depend upon experience and qualifications and will be within the range of LIBRARIAN CLASS II \$5,972-\$6,741 (Australian).

Further information and application forms may be obtained by writing to the Atomic Energy Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, Canberra House, 10-16 Maitland Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Please quote L/1.

TECHNICAL LIBRARIAN
(Female aged 20-25)
Required by
IBM UNITED KINGDOM

in the Data Processing Administration Department of the IBM Corporation, London, W.C.2. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the IBM Technical Library, which contains a wide range of technical literature, including books, journals, and periodicals, and will be required to maintain the library in an efficient and up-to-date condition.

Applicants should have a minimum of five years' experience in technical library work, and should be able to speak and write English fluently. They should also have a good knowledge of the principles of library management, and be able to organize and supervise the work of other staff.

For full particulars and application form, please write to: Mr. M. J. GIBSON, IBM Corporation, 10-16 Maitland Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Closing date: 20th November, 1967.

CITY OF WAREFIELD
Appointment of
Librarian

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of Librarian in the City of Warefield. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the City Library, which contains a wide range of books, journals, and periodicals, and will be required to maintain the library in an efficient and up-to-date condition.

Applicants should have a minimum of five years' experience in library work, and should be able to speak and write English fluently. They should also have a good knowledge of the principles of library management, and be able to organize and supervise the work of other staff.

For full particulars and application form, please write to: Mr. M. J. GIBSON, IBM Corporation, 10-16 Maitland Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Closing date: 20th November, 1967.

CHERTSEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
CHILDREN'S